Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 21 and ending on page 2, line 23 with the following paragraph:

The description particularly refers to the accompanying figures in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration of a flushable toilet of the present invention; ~~and~~

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a flush valve shown in a closed position; and

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a flush valve shown in an open position.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 3 and ending on page 7, line 19 with the following paragraph:

With reference to Figs. 2 and 3 ~~Fig. 2~~, the valve 40 includes a first flow path 100 (shown in Fig. 3) between the inlet 45 and the outlet 50 and a second flow path 105 (shown in Fig. 2) between the inlet 45 and the outlet 50. The diaphragm 55 separates the inlet 45 from the outlet 50 in the first flow path 100 and inhibits flow when the valve 40 is closed. The diaphragm 55 rests on a seat 110 when in the closed position to inhibit flow through the valve 40. In preferred constructions, the diaphragm 55 is made from a elastomeric material. However, other constructions may employ other suitable materials (e.g., copper, brass, tin, composite, plastic, ceramic, other metals, and the like). An aperture 115 extends through the diaphragm 55 and provides fluid communication between the inlet 45 and a first chamber 120 disposed on the side opposite the diaphragm 55 from the outlet 50. High-pressure fluid passes through the aperture 115 and biases the diaphragm 55 into the closed position. In addition, a biasing spring 125 in contact with the diaphragm 55 further biases the diaphragm 55 in the closed position. Fluid from the first chamber 120 passes through a duct 130 into a second chamber 135 adjacent the solenoid 60. With the valve 40 in the closed position, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the fluid remains trapped in the second chamber 135. The aperture 115, first chamber 120, duct 130, and second chamber 135 define a first portion 140 of the second flow path 105.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 20 and ending on page 8, line 7 with the following paragraph:

To open the valve 40, the solenoid 60 is first energized to move a plunger 145 to an open position, as shown in Fig. 3. Movement of the plunger 145 exposes the second chamber 135 to a second portion 150 of the second flow path 105. The second portion 150 of the second flow path 105 is made up of a plurality of ducts 155 that facilitate flow between the second chamber 135 and the outlet 50 of the valve 40. With the second flow path 105 open, water trapped within the first and second chambers 120, 135 is free to drain into the outlet 50 of the valve 40. As the water drains, the pressure on the first chamber side of the diaphragm 55 drops to a level that allows the pressure on the diaphragm 55 adjacent the inlet 45 to lift the diaphragm 55 against the biasing spring 125. Once lifted, high-pressure water flows into the outlet 50 of the valve 40. The increased diaphragm surface area exposed to the high-pressure flow causes the diaphragm 55 to move to the full open position.